



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Red Rock
Ranger Districts

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File Code: 2230

Date: June 13, 2002

Mr. Eugene R. Monroe
Apache Maid Ranch LTD
HC 64 Box 265
Rimrock, Arizona 86335

Dear Gene:

This letter will serve as the 2001 – 2002 Annual Operating Instructions (AOI) for the Apache Maid Allotment. Your current ten-year term permitted livestock numbers are for 1,045 head of cattle (cow/calf/bull) for a yearlong season and the Landmark permit allows for 480-600 head of yearling cattle for a seasonal period of May 15 to October 15.

At your request, the District is temporarily permitting for the next two years your seasonal yearling cattle permit on the Landmark Allotment to Bruce Johnson. The District will evaluate his use and management after that time to determine whether Landmark should be transferred to Johnson, to be use in conjunction with and or independent of his adjacent permit - the Beaver Creek Allotment.

Your grazing applications dated February 8, 2001 and February 4, 2002, have been approved. The 2001 permitted numbers are: 715 cattle (cow/calf/bull), with 330 cattle (cow/calf/bull) in Non-Use (Permittee Preference) status. 2002 permitted numbers are: 895 cattle (cow/calf/bull), with 150 cattle (cow/calf/bull) in Non-Use (Permittee Preference) status.

Drought Management

We are currently undergoing a severe drought. This will necessitate that we undertake measures to protect the resource, such as: (1) voluntary reductions in livestock numbers; (2) accelerated pasture moves; and if warranted, removal of all livestock from the National Forest. If pastures have no regrowth and have not fully recovered from the first graze, livestock will not be allowed to reenter these pastures. We will be contacting you and coordinating these measures with you through the grazing season so as to minimize the impacts to your grazing allotment.

Your 2001-2002 grazing season's permitted livestock numbers for the Apache Maid Allotment from March 1, 2001 to February 28, 2003 are as follows:



Permitted Livestock for 2001:

2001 Livestock Herd Rotation			
<u>Pasture Name</u>	<u>Graze Period</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Livestock Numbers</u>
Winter North	January 4 to January 28	24	715;
Beaverhead Flat East	January 29 to February 13	16	715;
Beaverhead Flat West	February 14 to March 5	20	715;
Cornville	March 6 to April 6	33	715;
Beaverhead Flat West	April 7 to April 27	20	715;
Beaverhead Flat East	April 28 to May 8	11	715;
Winter South	May 9 to May 11	3	715;
Lower Round Mountain	May 12 to May 26	15	715;
Upper Round Mountain	May 27 to June 14	19	715;
Mullican	June 15 to June 17	3	715;
Woodland	June 18 to July 7	20	715;
Campbell	June 8 to July 28	21	715;
Pine West	July 29 to August 18	21	715;
Pine East	August 19 to September 18	21	715;
Barg./Cabin, Lane	September 19 to September 25	6	715;
Headquarters Shipping	September 26 to September 27	2	715;
Campbell	September 28 to October 17	20	715;
Woodland	October 18 to November 8	22	715;
Upper Round Mountain	November 9 to December 11	33	715;
Lower Round Mountain	December 12 to January 10, 2002	29	715;
Winter South	January 11 to February 2, 2002	24	715;

Rested (Ungrazed) Pastures in the 2001 Grazing:

<u>Pasture Name</u>	<u>Pasture Name</u>
Hog	Rattlesnake
Stoneman	Blindlake
Gash Flat East	Gash Flat Middle
Gash Flat West	Hutch West
Hutch Middle	Hutch East
Willow Valley North	Prairie Dog
Willow Valley South	Triangle
Holding	Middle Verde West
Middle Verde East	Heifer

Permitted Livestock for 2002:

At the Forest's March 23, 2002 meeting with permittees of yearlong grazing seasons, the District encouraged you to voluntarily reduce permitted numbers because of the current extreme drought situation. You have complied with our request and have made voluntary reductions, with additional cuts anticipated in September. The livestock numbers in the grazing schedule below reflect reductions in livestock grazing numbers.

2002 Livestock Herd Rotation

Pasture Name	Graze Period	Days	Livestock Numbers
Middle Verde East	February 3 to February 19	17	895;
Middle Verde West	February 20 to March 11	21	895;
Cornville	March 12 to April 2	20	675;
Beaverhead Flat North	April 3 to April 22	20	675;
Beaverhead Flat South	April 23 to May 2	10	459;
Winter North	May 3 to May 8	6	459;
Hog	March 12 to May 8	57	80; *
Blue Grade	May 9 to May 13	5	539;
Rarrick	May 14 to June 2	20	539;
Round-Up	June 3 to June 5	3	539;
Blind Lake	June 21 to July 10	20	539;
Bargaman/Mahan/Lane	July 11 to July 17	7	539;
Snake	July 18 to August 6	20	539;
Sawmill	August 7 to August 26	20	539;
Hutch	August 27 to September 15	20	539;
Shipping	September 16 to September 19	4	539;
Blind Lake	September 20 to October 9	20	539;
Stoneman	October 10 to October 29	20	539;
Rarrick	October 30 to November 18	20	539;
Upper Blue Grade	November 19 to December 3	15	539;
Lower Blue Grade	December 4 to December 8	5	539;
Winter North	December 9 to January 7,2003	30	539;
Beaverhead Flat South	January 8 to January 27,2003	20	539; and
Beaverhead Flat North	January 28 to February 28,2003	32	539.

* yearling heifers

Rested (Ungrazed) Pastures in 2002 Grazing Season:

Pasture Name	Pasture Name
Lower Round Mountain	Upper Round Mountain
Rattlesnake	Woodland
Campbell	Pine West
Pine East	
Gash Flat East	Gash Flat Middle
Gash Flat West	Hutch West

Grazing Strategy

Continue to graze livestock in an intensive rest half/graze half management strategy on alternate years in the allotment's mid to high elevation summer ranges, with the lower winter ranges managed in an intensive deferred-rest rotation. Permitted livestock (cow/calf/heifer/bull) will be run together as a single herd. Annually, spring branding and culling occurs in early June; with

fall culling and shipping of stock to market taking place in mid to late September, followed by the year's final culling and shipping in the last week of January.

The management of livestock pasture moves will continue to be based upon a plant forage phenology scheme of management. Winter range pastures grazed during the winter dormancy period will not exceed a time period of 30 days. In contrast, the allotment's summer range pastures that are grazed during the forage's active growing seasons the livestock graze period per pasture is shortened to periods of approximately 15 to 20 days. In the Allotment's North and South Winter riparian pastures, a graze period of 5 days must be met during the active riparian woody species' growing season.

Proper Allowable Use

The allotment's proper allowable use is 50% average use on pastures used by livestock. This grazing intensity coupled with the rested pastures will maintain ground cover to protect soils and maintain or improve quantity and quality of desired vegetation for proper rangeland and watershed conditions.

Livestock pasture moves will be completed with a five (5) day period. Due to the relatively small size of the allotment's pastures, gathering and movement of your permitted livestock should be completed during this five (5) day period. And it is imperative that once pasture moves occur, the livestock remain within the designated pasture. For various reasons, (i.e., pasture gates are left open, cattleguards are not maintained, fences are cut, etc.), cattle may stray from pasture to pasture. Prevention of stray livestock is the permittee's responsibility; whereby preventing grazing of adjacent allotments, grazing of your allotment's rested pastures, or regrazing of previously used pastures. Prevention of stray livestock protects the rangeland resources and the well being of your stock.

Grazing Mitigation Measures

In June of 1998 you met with Mary Ann Benoit, Wildlife Biologist at the Long Valley Ranger District; for the purpose of further defining Mexican spotted owl and Peregrine Falcon management mitigation measures for grazing activities on the Apache Maid Allotment. A site-specific map was prepared which allowed salting in some areas adjacent to the protected activity centers (PAC's) of the known spotted owl management territories. This 1998 map and the mitigation measures prescribed for livestock grazing management are valid and current for the 2001 and 2002 grazing seasons and must be incorporated and followed.

Attached are three (3) grazing mitigation appendices. Appendix B and C, are additional grazing mitigation measures documents for the Peregrine falcon and Mexican spotted owl and Appendix D, is new mitigation for leopard frog management. Please review and familiarize yourself with these required grazing measures.

While Appendix B and C documents do not have specific information to your allotment management, please review and understand the general requirements described for management compliance. Appendix B, is titled "**Mitigation for the Mexican Spotted Owl and Peregrine Falcon on Grazing Allotments for Annual Operating Plans.**" Appendix C, is titled "

Mitigation for Buckhorn, Walker and Hackberry/Pivot Rock Allotments for the Mexican Spotted Owl for the 1998 AOP's."

The following item, taken from Appendix C, dictates a livestock grazing mitigation measure that is specifically required for maintenance and improvement of Mexican spotted owl habitats within the Apache Maid Allotment. Forest Service personnel will field check your compliance of the following requirement:

No salt will be placed in mountain meadows or riparian areas or within 0.25 miles of riparian areas or mountain meadows. Salt will not be placed in non-riparian drainages in the ponderosa pine (MA3) areas, unless it is being used for a watershed restoration project.

Resource Monitoring

Forage Utilization Cages:

Forage utilization monitoring cages are installed annually on each grazing allotment. Where possible, the cages are to located within the following four Management Areas (MA's) and they include: MA 12 (riparian); MA 5 (aspen); MA 9 (mountain meadow) and MA 3 (ponderosa pine/oak). Cages will be installed on the Apache Maid Allotment in the following areas for forage use monitoring:

2001 Grazing Season		
<u>Pasture Name</u>	<u>Management Area</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>
Winter South	12 (Riparian)	T15N, R5E, Section 11;
Campbell	9 (Mtn. Meadow)	T16N, R9E, Section 13;
Pine Mtn.	3 (Pine/Oak)	T16N, R10E, Section 29.

2002 Grazing Season		
<u>Pasture Name</u>	<u>Management Area</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>
Winter North	12 (Riparian)	T15N, R5E, Section 11;
Hutch	9 (Mtn. Meadow)	T17N, R9E, Section 35;
Hutch	5 (Aspen)	T17N, R9E, Section 36; and
Sawmill	3 (Pine/Oak)	T17N, R10E, Section 32.

These forage monitoring cages will be installed in representative "key area" locations on productive soils, 0 to 15% slopes, approximately 20 to 500 acres in size, and minimum of 0.25 to 1.0 miles away from livestock water sources. The cages will monitor forage utilization on designated "key species" in "key areas" during three crucial time periods of the permitted grazing season: immediately before livestock entry; immediately after the livestock graze; and lastly at the end of the forage growing season.

Pasture Forage Utilization Form:

Appendix A, Forage Utilization Spreadsheet Form, will be completed cooperatively by the frequent monitoring pasture use by the permittee and the District's Range Staff. During the current drought situation on the Forest this monitoring is critical to protect the rangeland resources. This spreadsheet, identifies: individual pasture; pasture graze period; actual use livestock numbers; stage of plant growth, (fast, slow, dormant); average utilization of all forage

species by pasture before livestock entry, following livestock graze and end of growing season; and identification of the pasture's "key species" and average grazing utilization percentage within the pasture's "key area(s)". The permittee will document the individual pasture's forage utilization percentage estimates by five categories of use: no use, light, moderate, heavy and extreme.

The monitoring of forage utilization by livestock and wildlife ungulates in the allotment's pastures as well as the Key areas, will provide an assessment of the grazing management, permitted livestock numbers, wildlife big-game ungulate numbers and distribution. If heavy utilization trends are observed, the District will coordinate with the grazing permittee and/or the Arizona Game and Fish Department to bring utilization within the Forest's LMP guidelines to promote and sustain quality range and watershed conditions.

Many of the allotment's riparian areas have been partially fenced to control livestock grazing use and management in key wildlife habitats. These very important and diverse habitat areas will still be closely monitored to insure proper allowable use met. To comply with the Forest Land Management Plan, the District will coordinate with you to improve and maintain riparian vegetative communities by promoting three age classes of woody vegetation. A 20% or less utilization of woody species is acceptable if all three classes of riparian vegetation are present. But only 5% use is allowed in riparian areas if the mid-age class is absent.

Continue to implement and monitor grazing utilization standards to attain quality range and watershed conditions where ecologically feasible.

Range Improvements.

Biological and archaeological clearances have been completed for two contract fence projects in the years 2001 and 2002. They will be completed through a Forest contract administered by the District. These improvement projects will be totally funded and constructed by the Forest. But ultimately will be added to the permittee's list of maintenance responsibilities.

In 2001, the Hutch Mountain Division Fence was completed. This 5.0-mile division fence splits the east side of the Hutch Unit into the Sawmill and Snake Pastures. This structural improvement is named and its location described below:

<u>Improvement Name</u>	<u>Improvement Location</u>
1. Hutch Division Fence	T16N, R10E, Sections 13, 14, and 18.

In 2002, the District initiated the Pine Mountain Fence Contract. And to date, the remaining 3.25 miles of the Bargaman/Cabin Shipping Lane has been completed. And an additional 4.75 miles of division fence in the east is scheduled for work when the current Forest closure is lifted. This 4.75-mile division fence splits the east side of the Pine Mountain Unit into two new pastures, creating three pastures within the Pine Unit called Pine West, Pine Middle and Pine East Pastures. These structural improvements are named and their location described below:

<u>Improvement Name</u>	<u>Improvement Location</u>
1. Bargaman/Cabin Lane Fence	T16N, R10E, Sections 13, 14 and 18

2. Pine Mountain Division Fence

T16N, R10E, Sections 17, 20, 29 and 32.

Permittee Maintenance Responsibilities of Range Improvements" have been identified in red color on the permit maps of your term grazing permit. These improvements are to be fully maintained annually as a minimum, to comply with permit requirements. The grazing permittee is responsible for all maintenance materials, supplies and equipment necessary to properly maintain all range structural improvements. The Forest will replace range structural improvement materials and/or supplies at the end of the improvement's life; when maintenance and repair is no longer feasible to keep the improvement properly maintained and functioning. Please notify the District Range Staff Officer, prior any maintenance of improvements where heavy-duty equipment is required, i.e. maintenance of earthen dam stock tanks.

Permit Compliance

This 2002 Annual Operating Plan is a part of the Ten-Year Term Grazing Permit, as provided for in Part 2, section 8(a). If you fail to comply with any of the terms and conditions of specified in Parts 1, 2, and 3 of your Term Grazing permit, the Forest Service may suspend or cancel your permit, in part or in whole, after written notice to you. This is found within Part 1, Section 3, of your Term Grazing Permit. This annual operation plan is in compliance with the standards and guidelines found within the Coconino National Forest's Land Management Plan.

Appeal Rights

Grazing permittees have appeal rights. Annual Operating Plan is appealable and subject to review under 36 CFR251.82(a)(3), grazing and livestock term permits issued under 36 CFR pat 222, subpart A. Appealable decisions apply to written decisions of Forest Service line officers related to issuance, denial, or administration of written instructions to comply and use National Forest System lands.

Gene, this annual operating plan covers all the topics discussed during your grazing application meeting with Jerry Bradley on February 4, 2002; and the subsequent other meetings. If you have questions or comments regarding this plan, please feel free to call Jerry Bradley at the Sedona Ranger Station, telephone number (928) 282-4119.

Sincerely

/s/ Ken Anderson

KEN ANDERSON

District Ranger

Enclosures

cc: Rodger Zanotto, S.O.; cc: Jerry Gonzales, Mogollon Rim R.D.;
cc: Larry Sears, Mogollon Rim R.D.

Allotment Name: APACHE MAID

Year: 2001

Pasture Name	Graze Period Planned	Graze Period Actual	Livestock Numbers	*Plant Growth	**Before Livestock	**After Livestock	**End of Growing Season	**Key Species	%Use on Key Area	LMP Mgmt Area
WINTER NORTH	1/4-1/28		715							12
BEAVERHEAD FLAT EAST	1/29-2/13		715							11
BEAVERHEAD FLAT WEST	2/14-3/5		715							11
CORNVILLE	3/6-4/6		715							11
BEAVERHEAD FLAT WEST	4/7-4/27		715							11
BEAVERHEAD FLAT EAST	4/28-5/8		715							11
WINTER SOUTH	5/9-5/11		715							12
LOWER ROUND MOUNTAIN	5/12-5/26		715							7
UPPER ROUND MOUNTAIN	5/27-6/14		715							7
MULLICAN	6/15-6/17		715							7
WOODLAND	6/18-7/7		715							7
CAMPBELL	6/8-7/28		715							3
PINE WEST	7/29-8/18		715							3
PINE EAST	8/19-9/18		715							3
BARG CABIN LANE	9/19-9/25		715							3
HEADQUARTERS SHIPPING	9/26-9/27		715							3
CAMPBELL	9/28-10/17		715							3
WOODLAND	10/18-1/8		715							7
UPPER ROUND MOUNTAIN	11/9-2/11		715							7
LOWER ROUND MOUNTAIN	12/12-1/10/02		715							7
WINTER SOUTH	1/11/02-02/02/02		715							12

***D** = Dormant

S = Slow Growth

F = Fast Growth

****N** = No use (0-10%) **L** = Light Use (11-25%) **M** = Moderate Use (26-50%) **H** = Heavy Use (51-70%) **E** = Extreme Use (71%+)

Allotment Name:**APACHE MAID****Year:****2002**

Pasture Name	Graze Period Planned	Graze Period Actual	Livestock Numbers	*Plant Growth	**Before Livestock	**After Livestock	**End of Growing Season	**Key Species	%Use on Key Areas	LMP Mgmt Area
MIDDLE VERDE EAST	2/3-2/19		895							11
MIDDLE VERDE WEST	2/20-3/11		895							11
CORNVILLE	3/12-4/2		675							11
BEAVERHEAD FLAT NORTH	4/3-4/22		675							11
BEAVERHEAD FLAT SOUTH	4/26-5/2		459							11
WINTER NORTH	5/3-5/8		459							12
HOG	3/12-5/8		80*							7
BLUE GRADE	5/9-5/13		539							7
RARRICK	5/14-6/2		539							7
ROUND-UP	6/3-6/5		539							7
STONEMAN	6/6-6/20		539							7/3
BLIND LAKE	6/21-7/10		539							3
BARGAMAN/MAHAN/LANE	7/11-7/17		539							3
SNAKE	7/18-8/6		539							7
SAWMILL	8/7-8/26		539							3
HUTCH	8/27-9/15		539							3
SHIPPING	9/16-9/19		539							3
BLIND LAKE	9/20-10/9		300							3
STONEMAN	10/10-10/29		300							7/3
RARRICK	10/30-11/18		300							7
UPPER BLUE GRADE	11/19-12/3		300							7
LOWER BLUE GRADE	12/4-12/8		300							11/7

Apache Maid Allotment 2001 –2002 AOI

Pasture Name	Graze Period Planned	Graze Period Actual	Livestock Numbers	*Plant Growth	**Before Livestock	**After Livestock	**End of Growing Season	**Key Species	%Use on Key Areas	LMP Mgmt Area
WINTER NORTH	12/9- 1/7/03		360**							12
BEAVERHEAD FLAT SOUTH	1/8- 1/27/03		360							11
BEAVERHEAD FLAT NORTH	1/28- 2/28/03		300							11

***D** = Dormant

S = Slow Growth

F = Fast Growth

****N** = No use (0-10%) **L** = Light Use (11-25%) **M** = Moderate Use (26-50%) **H** = Heavy Use (51-70%) **E** = Extreme Use (71%+)

Mitigation for the Mexican Spotted Owl On Grazing Allotments for Annual Operating Plans

The following mitigation measures would apply for Buck Springs, Bar-T-Bar, Willow Valley, Baker Lake/Calf Pen, Apache-Maid, Beaver Creek, Lost Eden, Fossil Creek, Buckhorn, 13 Mile Rock, Walker Basin, and Hackberry/Pivot Rock Allotments.

The purpose of the mitigation measures is to improve and protect habitat for prey species such as birds and small mammals in sensitive areas, and to protect nesting birds from disturbance associated with gathering or construction activities. Thank you for your cooperation.

1. Follow these guidelines to meet the intent of the grazing guidelines listed in the Mexican Spotted Owl Recovery Plan :
 - A. Continue to monitor grazing use by livestock and wildlife in "key grazing" areas such as riparian areas (MA12), meadows (MA9), pine/oak types (MA3), and aspen (MA5). If cattle show an increasing utilization trend, then change management strategies to reduce the trend. If wild ungulates show an increasing utilization trend, the Forest Service will work with the Game and Fish Department to reduce this trend.
 - B. Continue to implement and enforce grazing utilization standards to attain good to excellent range conditions in "key areas" over time.
 - C. Continue to restore good conditions to degraded riparian communities by maintaining or promoting three age classes in woody vegetation. If the mid-age class is absent, 5% utilization or less is required to promote three structural stages. If all three classes are present, utilization of 20% or less of woody vegetation is acceptable.
2. To reduce animal concentrations and trampling of vegetation which may impact prey species forage and cover, follow these guidelines for placing salt, mineral blocks or food supplements.
 - A. Do not place these items in riparian areas, mountain meadows, or non riparian drainages in ponderosa pine unless being used for a watershed restoration project.
 - B. Do not place these items in spotted owl habitat or near peregrine falcon nesting areas. The attached map shows areas (shown as mitigation) where salt, supplemental feeding, or mineral blocks should not occur.
 - C. Rotate salt and mineral supplement sites regularly.
3. To eliminate potentially disturbing activities in spotted owl habitat or near peregrine nesting areas during their breeding season, do not allow the following types of activities in areas displayed in red on the map between March 1 and August 31 without prior consultation with the district Range Staff.
 - A. Spring branding or fall gathering.

- B. Construction activities such as; new construction of fences, corrals, or buildings, or cleaning or construction of tanks.

Additional Mitigation for Buckhorn, 13 Mile Rock, Walker Allotments, Apache Maid, and Beaver Creek Allotments.

These allotments run in an east/west direction. On an ecosystem level, wildlife habitat conditions can be improved by coordination between adjacent allotments to provide alternating bands of rested pastures across the landscape. Each allotment should coordinate with the allotments directly to the north and south, so that all allotments are grazing northern pastures during the same year, or southern pastures during the same year.

For example, 13 Mile will coordinate with the Buckhorn allotment, and when 13 Mile is grazing pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Clover Creek, the Buckhorn allotment will rest pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Willow Creek. The 13 Mile allotment will rest its pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Clover Creek, when Buckhorn grazes pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Willow Creek. In order to implement this system, rest Tom's pasture every other year. This year, Buckhorn will change its plan to coordinate with this allotment management plan.

Buckhorn will coordinate with the 13 Mile allotment and Walker Basin. When 13 Mile is grazing north pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Clover Creek, the Buckhorn allotment will rest its southern pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek. The 13 Mile allotment will rest its pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Clover Creek, when Buckhorn grazes pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Willow Creek. Buckhorn will graze its northern pastures at the same time Walker Basin grazes its northern pastures.

Walker Basin will coordinate with the Buckhorn and Beaver Creek allotments.

Apache Maid will coordinate with Beaver Creek.

Beaver Creek will coordinate with Apache Maid and Walker Basin.

**Mitigation for Buckhorn, 13-Mile Rock,
Walker Basin, and Hackberry/Pivot Rock
Allotments
For Mexican Spotted Owl and Peregrine Falcon**

Recommended Mitigation for Buckhorn, 13-Mile Rock, Walker Basin, and Hackberry/Pivot Rock Allotments

1. Follow the grazing guidelines listed in the MSO Recovery Plan:

A. Continue to monitor grazing use by livestock and wildlife in “key grazing” areas such as riparian areas, meadows and oak types. If cattle show an increasing utilization trend, then change management strategies to reduce the trend. If wild ungulates show an increasing utilization trend, work with the Game and Fish Department to reduce this trend.

B. Continue to implement and enforce grazing utilization standards to attain good to excellent range conditions in “key areas” over time.

C. Continue to restore good conditions to degraded riparian communities by maintaining or promoting three age classes in woody vegetation. If the mid-age class is absent, 5% utilization or less is required to promote three structural stages. If all three classes of woody vegetation are present, utilization of 20% or less of woody vegetation is acceptable.

2. To reduce animal concentrations and trampling of vegetation which may impact prey species forage and cover, follow the following guidelines for placing salt and mineral blocks.

A. Do not place salt in riparian areas and mountain meadows. Do not place salt in non-riparian drainages in ponderosa pine (MA3) unless being used for a watershed restoration project.

B. To avoid placing salt in PAC’s, use the following guidelines in these pastures:

Buckhorn Allotment

<i>Pasture</i>	<i>Mitigation for salting</i>
Buckhorn	No mitigation
South Maxwell	No salt in T14N, R9E, Section 31
Dukey	No salt
Willow Valley	Salt only at Peck’s Tank #2 and East Tank
Clover	No salt at Trap Tank
Brushy	No salt
Oak South	No salt within .25 miles of West Clear Creek
Chilson Mesa	Salt tanks only except Flatrock Tank

1. Do not place salt blocks within 1 mile of West Clear Creek in the Dukey or South Maxwell pastures, or at trap Tank in the Clover Pasture to reduce animal concentrations and trampling of vegetation which may impact prey species forage and cover near the Tram Trail and Maxwell Trail euries.

13Mile Rock Allotment

<i>Pasture</i>	<i>Mitigation for salting</i>
Meadow Canyon N.	No salt
Tule North	Salt only within .25 miles of 142B Road
Wilbur North	Salt only at Wilbur and Bueno Tanks
Toms	Salt only at Pothole, Idas, Back, Dead Tanks
Meadow Canyon S.	Salt south of Section 5 Tank only
Wilbur South	No salt within .2 miles Wilbur Canyon or tributaries

1. Do not place salt blocks within 1 mile of West Clear Creek in the Toms or Wilbur pastures to reduce animal concentrations and trampling of vegetation which may impact prey species forage and cover near the Tram Trail and Maxwell Trail eyries.

Walker Basin

<i>Pasture</i>	<i>Mitigation for salting</i>
Steer	No salt south of Dozer Tank in the Steer Pasture

Hackberry/Pivot Rock Allotment

<i>Pasture</i>	<i>Mitigation for salting</i>
Potato North	Salt at tanks only, but not within .5 miles of Potato Lake Draw
Potato South	Salt at tanks only, but not within .5 miles of Potato Lake Draw
Bald 1	No salt
Bald 3	No salt
Bald 4	No salt east of 136A or 136B roads
West Bedbug	Salt only east of Cart Cabin Tank
Kehl	No salt in T12N, R10E, Sections 4, 9, and 33
Toms	No salt in T13N, R9E, Section 28
Sandrock	No salt within 1/8 mile of Horsetank Wash
Miller	No salt in T12N, R10E, Section 33
Clear Creek	Salt only at tanks
Twenty-Seven Mile	No salt within 1/8 mile of Horsetank Wash
Horse Pasture	Salt in private land only

1. Do not place salt blocks in the south half of the Kehl pasture to reduce animal concentrations and trampling of vegetation which may impact prey species cover near the Webber eyrie.

Additional Mitigation for Buckhorn, 13 Mile Rock, Walker Allotments, Apache Maid, and Beaver Creek Allotments.

These allotments run in an east/west direction. On an ecosystem level, wildlife habitat conditions can be improved by coordination between adjacent allotments to provide alternating bands of rested pastures across the landscape. Each allotment should coordinate with the allotments directly to the north and south, so that all allotments are grazing northern pastures during the same year, or southern pastures during the same year.

For example, 13 Mile will coordinate with the Buckhorn allotment, and when 13-Mile is grazing pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Clover Creek, the Buckhorn allotment will rest pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Willow Creek. The 13 Mile allotment will rest its pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Clover Creek, when Buckhorn grazes pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Willow Creek. In order to implement this system, rest Tom's pasture every other year. All allotments will change their plan, as necessary, to coordinate with this allotment management plan.

Buckhorn will coordinate with the 13 Mile allotment and Walker Basin. When 13 Mile is grazing north pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Clover Creek, the Buckhorn allotment will rest its southern pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek. The 13 Mile allotment will rest its pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Clover Creek, when Buckhorn grazes pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Willow Creek. Buckhorn will graze its northern pastures at the same time Walker Basin grazes its northern pastures.

Walker Basin will coordinate with the Buckhorn and Beaver Creek allotments. Apache Maid will coordinate with Beaver Creek. Beaver Creek will coordinate with Apache Maid and Walker Basin.

Mitigation For Chiricahua Leopard Frogs

Live fish, crayfish, bullfrogs, leopard frogs, salamanders, or other aquatic organisms shall not be moved among livestock tanks or other aquatic sites.

If a site is identified as occupied by Chiricahua leopard frogs, water shall not be hauled to the site from another aquatic site or tank that supports leopard frogs, bullfrogs, crayfish, or fish.

If Chiricahua leopard frogs are found on the allotment, the permittee shall be required to clean any equipment, boots, etc. used at an aquatic site and treat with a 10 percent bleach solution, or allow such equipment, boots, etc. to dry thoroughly, before using the same equipment, boots, etc. at another aquatic site on the allotment.

All ranch hands, construction personnel, and others implementing the proposed action shall be given a copy of these terms and conditions, and informed of the need to comply with them.

At least 60 days prior to maintaining or cleaning out livestock tanks, the permittee shall inform the Coconino of planned activities. The Coconino shall survey the tank for Chiricahua leopard frogs¹ and if frogs are found, shall work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop and implement a plan to minimize take of frogs. Measures to minimize take should include salvage and temporary holding of frogs, limiting disturbance and work areas to the minimum area practicable, leaving stands of emergent vegetation in place, and/or measures to minimize the likelihood of disease transmission. Plans to minimize take shall be approved by the USFWS.

¹ Surveys shall include a night visit to prospective habitat during which all or at least 1,200 feet of the best habitat along creeks and the entire perimeter of tanks are searched for frogs. Surveys shall be carried out with flashlights/headlamps, and a dip net shall be used to sample for tadpoles and frogs concealed in undercut banks or at the base of emergent vegetation. Surveyors shall also listen for the distinctive call of the Chiricahua leopard frog (Davidson 1996) and watch for egg masses. Surveys shall be carried out from April-September when frogs are most active.